

In his "Two Studies In Virtue" published in London in 1953, Christopher Sykes, the son of Sir Mark Sykes who negotiated the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'", on page 169, points out that as early as 1914-1915 the Zionists had planned the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in 1916-1917:

"In the first part of the war, Jewish influence in America tended towards neutrality coloured by hopes THAT GERMAN WOULD DESTROY THE ROMANOV EMPIRE. THIS JEWISH DISPOSITION WAS DESTINED TO HAVE RESULTS OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE IMPORTANCE."

In "David Lloyd George—The Official Biography", pages 272-274, Malcolm Thompson points out that when Russia's military strength was breaking down in 1916, it appeared possible to keep Russia in the war as an ally with the help of the "Russian Jews" only if Palestine was promised to them to do so.

"Russia was clearly breaking down. BUT THE RUSSIAN JEWS, WHO HAD HITHERTO BEEN PRO-GERMAN WERE STRONG SUPPORTERS OF ZIONISM, and an Allied declaration in favor of its aims might hold them on the side of the Entente. IT WOULD ALSO RALLY AMERICAN JEWRY, WHICH WAS SIMILARLY PRO-GERMAN."

Samuel Landman is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on February 7, 1936, page 33, as having stated:

"DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS OF THE WAR, IN 1916, WHEN THE DEFECTION OF RUSSIA WAS IMMINENT AND JEWISH OPINION GENERALLY WAS ANTI-RUSSIAN and had hopes that Germany if victorious would in certain circumstances give them Palestine, several attempts were made by the Allies to bring America into the War on their side. THESE ATTEMPTS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL."

David Lloyd George, in "The Truth About The Peace Treaties", published in London in 1938, Vol. 2, page 1121, described the difficulties created for Great Britain by the anti-Russian sentiment among Zionists from 1914 until the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in Russia in 1917:

"Quite naturally JEWISH SYMPATHIES WERE TO A GREAT EXTENT ANTI-RUSSIAN AND THEREFORE IN FAVOUR OF THE CENTRAL POWERS."

The eminent editor of "The Times" of London, H. Wickham Steed in his address before the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London on June 9, 1936, reported in "International Affairs" of London for September-October 1936, Vol. 15, No. 5, regarding the war situation in 1916 stated:

"There was the war situation. THE FRONT IN RUSSIA WAS CRUMBLING, AND IN THE UNITED STATES THE JEWS WERE VERY ANTI-ALLY, and it seemed that the idea of a national home might help to win support from that quarter for the Allies."

The Hon. Eric H. Louw, a Member of Parliament, in a speech before the South African Assembly in Capetown, South Africa on February 24, 1939, is quoted in "The Congressional Record" in Washington, D. C. on August 1, 1940, pages A 4719-4720, described Great Britain's "most critical hour" in 1916: (Hon. Eric H. Louw is today Foreign Minister of South Africa.)

"... The position became so acute that the British Government was obliged to do something in order to secure the support of the Jews. IT WAS DURING THE MOST CRITICAL HOUR OF THE WAR. What did they do? It came in the form of the Balfour declaration on Palestine ... It was necessary for England to enlist Jewish help. THE JEWS WERE AGAINST ENGLAND, BUT THE JEW WAS PREPARED TO GIVE HIS HELP TO THE ALLIED CAUSE FOR A PRICE, AND THE PRICE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAID WAS THE BALFOUR DECLARATION."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, a member of the House of Commons of the British Government, was quoted in "The Times" of London of June 15, 1922, page 8, as follows:

"The Balfour Declaration of 1917 WAS NOT A SPONTANEOUS ACT on the part of the Government."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M.P. on another occasion was quoted in "The Jewish World" of London of May 11, 1922, page 3, as follows:

"Why the Balfour Declaration was ever made was one of the mysteries of modern politics. It was never approved by the House of Commons, never approved by a representative assembly in this country. IT WAS ENGINEERED BY THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION."

"The Morning Post" of London, on October 16, 1922, page 6, characterizes the so-called "Balfour Declaration" as suggestive of Zionist "blackmail":

"We have frequently complained of the atmosphere of intrigue and secrecy in which they worked, and we do not at all like the coincidence BETWEEN THE TIME OF DIRE BRITISH NECESSITY AND THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, A COINCIDENCE TOO SUGGESTIVE OF BLACKMAIL."

The Chairman of the Manchester Zionist Association, Mr. B. Hirsh is quoted in the "Manchester Guardian" of Manchester, England on November 18, 1943, page 4, as calling attention to the "low ebb" of the fortunes of war for Great Britain when the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made with the Zionists by Great Britain:

"THE PROMISE WAS MADE AT A TIME WHEN THE FORTUNES OF THE ALLIES WERE AT A LOW EBB, WHEN THE WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN DECIDED EITHER WAY ..."

In his biography of Lord Milner, "Alfred Lord Milner", published in London in 1958, John Evelyn Wrench on page 305 calls attention to Great Britain's difficulties in 1916:

"THE YEAR 1916 WAS AGAIN A PERIOD OF FURTHER DISASTERS FOR THE NATION, though from Milner's standpoint it was the turning of the tide."

Paul Goodman in his "The Jewish National Home", published in London in 1943, on page 30-31, stated:

"THE FACT THE WAR WENT BADLY FOR THE ALLIES, and that the United States of America were averse to any active participation in the conflict on either side ... It came to be recognized in London that the sympathies of the American Jews, WHOSE PRO-ALLIED SENTIMENTS WERE WITHHELD OWING TO THE BARBARITIES INFLICTED BY TZARIST RUSSIA UPON ITS JEWISH SUBJECTS, COULD BE WON IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOOK THE LEAD IN A PRO-JEWISH GESTURE ..."

Sir Winston Churchill, a Member of Parliament at the time, in "Parliamentary Debates", House of Commons, Great Britain, column 329, on July 4, 1922, is quoted there as having stated:

"Pledges and promises were made during the war, and ... they were made because IT WAS CONSIDERED THEY WOULD BE OF VALUE TO US IN OUR STRUGGLE TO WIN THE WAR. It was considered that the support the Jews could give us all over the world, AND PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, AND ALSO IN RUSSIA, would be a definite palpable advantage."

The "Manchester Guardian" of December 4, 1943, page 4, quoted Mr. James A. Malcolm, who initiated and carried on the negotiations which resulted in the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'", which Rabbi Wise termed the "informal agreement with the British Government":

"... A GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT WAS CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, with the concurrence of our Allies, on the one part AND THE ZIONIST LEADERS IN LONDON on the other part."

The "Manchester Guardian" of December 4, 1943, page 4, further quoted Mr. James A. Malcolm, referring to the aforesaid October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'":

"THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WAS BUT THE WRITTEN CONFIRMATION OF THIS GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT WHICH WAS DISCUSSED AND DEBATED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BY THE INTERESTED PARTIES. MR. BALFOUR, WHO MEANWHILE HAD BECOME FOREIGN SECRETARY, WAS THE OBVIOUS PERSON TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

Viscount Herbert Samuel, a leading English Zionist and the first High Commissioner for Palestine under the British Mandate of 1920, in his "Memoirs" published in London in 1945, page 119, stated:

"ALL THROUGH 1915 AND 1916 THE WAR HAD BEEN GOING BADLY."

Richard H. C. Crossman, a Zionist and a Member of the British Parliament, in "Palestine Mission—A Personal Record", published in New York in 1947, page 29, stated:

"One of the purposes of the British Government in issuing the Balfour Declaration had been TO WIN JEWISH SUPPORT AT A TIME WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS GOING BADLY."

David Lloyd George, Great Britain's Prime Minister in World War I, is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London on November 3, 1937, page 16, justifying the issuance of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" by Great Britain during the blackest hours of the war, as having stated:

"THE DECLARATION WAS ISSUED AT A TIME OF UNPARALLELED STRESS AND ANXIETY FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE ... It received the full assent of all the Allied Powers and of the United States."

In his "War Memoirs", Vol. 3, page 1676, David Lloyd George describes the course of the war for Great Britain in 1916 in these few words:

"THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS NOT PROSPERING."

David Lloyd George, in his "War Memoirs" published in London in 1934, Vol. 3, page 1676, describes German submarine success on the high seas as a justification for the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" with the Zionists in London:

"ON SEA THE SUBMARINE PERIL WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AND THE HEART OF OUR ADMIRALS AT ITS LOWEST."

David Lloyd George is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on October 31, 1930, page 22, as having stated:

"AT THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE WAR we were anxious to secure the goodwill of the Jewish Community throughout the world on the side of the Allies. The Balfour Declaration about Palestine was a gesture, not merely on our part but on the part of the Allies, TO SECURE THAT VALUABLE SUPPORT."